

GLOSSARY

ACQUIRED LANDS. Acquired lands, as distinguished from public lands, are those lands in federal ownership which have been obtained by the Government by purchase, condemnation, or gift, or by exchange for such purchased, condemned or donated lands, or for timber on such lands.

ACTIVITY PLAN. A document that describes management objectives, actions, and projects to implement decisions of the RMP or other planning documents. Usually prepared for one or more resources in a specific area.

ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT. A type of natural resource management in which decisions are made as part of an ongoing science-based process. Adaptive management involves testing, monitoring, and evaluating applied strategies, and incorporating new knowledge into management approaches that are based on scientific findings and the needs of society. Results are used to modify management policy, strategies, and practices.

ADJACENT. The area outside of a mapped habitat area, but within a zone of influence to the habitat area for which a BLM activity may affect the species. Some activities, such as those that can affect watershed conditions and erosion, can have wide zones of influence for aquatic species. Other activities, such as those that do not affect the suitable habitat but can affect use of that habitat, can have a narrower zone of influence. Thus, this adjacent zone of influence will vary among species and land use activities. The species-specific and land use -specific application of this term will be determined at the local level.

AIR QUALITY CLASSES. Classifications established under the Prevention of Significant Deterioration portion of the Clean Air Act, which limits the amount of air pollution considered significant within an area. Class I applies to areas where almost any change in air quality would be significant; Class II applies to areas where the deterioration normally accompanying moderate well-controlled growth would be insignificant; and Class III applies to areas where industrial deterioration would generally be insignificant.

ALLOTMENT. An area of land where one or more operators graze their livestock. It generally consists of public lands but may include parcels of private or state-owned lands. The number of livestock and period of use are stipulated for each allotment.

ALLOTMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN (AMP). A concisely written program of livestock grazing management, including supportive measures if required, designed to attain specific, multiple-use management goals in a grazing allotment.

ALLOWABLE CUT. The amount of timber, which can be harvested on an annual or decadal basis consistent with the principle of sustained yield. The allowable cut includes all planned timber harvest volumes exclusive of such products as Christmas trees, branches, and cones.

ALLOWABLE SALE QUANTITY - The quantity of timber that must be sold from a designated area for a specified time period.

ALLUVIAL SOIL. A soil developing from recently deposited alluvium and exhibiting essentially no horizon development or modification of the recently deposited materials.

ALLUVIUM. Clay, silt, sand, gravel, or other rock materials transported by moving water. Deposited in comparatively recent geologic time as sorted or semi-sorted sediment in rivers, floodplains, lakes, and shores, and in fans at the base of mountain slopes.

AMBIENT AIR QUALITY. The state of the atmosphere at ground level as defined by the range of measured and/or predicted ambient concentrations of all significant pollutants for all averaging periods of interest.

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AMBIENT NOISE. The all-encompassing noise level associated with a given environment, being a composite of sounds from all sources.

ANIMAL UNIT MONTH (AUM). The amount of forage necessary to sustain one cow or its equivalent for a period of one month.

APPROPRIATE MANAGEMENT RESPONSE. (As per policy in the Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations) The Appropriate Management Response (AMR) is any specific action suitable to meet Fire Management Unit (FMU) objectives. Typically, the AMR ranges across a spectrum of tactical options (from monitoring to intensive management actions). The AMR is developed by using FMU strategies and objectives identified in the Fire Management Plan.

AQUATIC. Living or growing in or on the water.

AREA OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN (ACEC). An area established through the planning process as provided in FLPMA where special management attention is required (when such areas are developed or used or where no development is required) to protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historic, cultural, or scenic values; or to fish and wildlife resources or other natural systems or processes; or to protect life and afford safety from natural hazards.

ATTAINMENT AREA. A geographic area in which levels of a criteria air pollutant meet the health-based National Ambient Air Quality Standard for that specific pollutant.

ATTENUATION. The reduction of sound intensity and energy as a function of distance traveled.

AVOID. To the extent possible, do not implement the action indicated. If the action needs to take place, then add stipulations or take additional steps to minimize impacts. Avoidance is the preferred management approach in the identified habitats for species conservation.

BEAR MANAGEMENT UNITS (BMUs). Recovery zones are divided into Bear Management Units (BMUs) that are used for habitat evaluation and population monitoring.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs). Generally accepted state-of-the-art techniques and procedures used in project-level operations to avoid or minimize impacts to species and their habitats.

BIG GAME. Larger species of wildlife that are hunted, such as elk, deer, and bighorn sheep.

BIODIVERSITY (BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY). The variety of life and its processes, and the interrelationships within and among various levels of ecological organization. Conservation, protection, and restoration of biological species and genetic diversity are needed to sustain the health of existing biological systems. Federal resource management agencies must examine the implications of management actions and development decisions on regional and local biodiversity.

BIOLOGICAL OPINION. A document prepared by US Fish and Wildlife Service stating their opinion as to whether or not a federal action will likely jeopardize the continued existence or adversely modify the habitat of a listed threatened or endangered species.

BOARD FOOT. The nominal quantity of lumber derived from a piece of rough green lumber 1 inch thick and 1 foot wide by 1 foot long.

BURNED AREA REHABILITATION. Efforts undertaken within three years of containment of a wildland fire to repair or improve fire-damaged lands unlikely to recover naturally to management approved conditions, or to repair or replace minor facilities damaged by fire.

CANDIDATE SPECIES. Any species for which the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has sufficient information on biological status and threats to propose as endangered or threatened under the Endangered Species Act, but for which development of a listing regulation is precluded by other higher priority listing activities (does not include proposed species).

CATEGORY I TRACTS. Public land tracts that meet one or more of the disposal criteria through public sale as set forth in Section 203 of FLPMA.

CHEMICAL VEGETATION TREATMENT: Application of herbicides to control invasive species/noxious weeds and/or unwanted vegetation.

COMMUNAL ROOSTS- A forested area where 6 or more eagles traditionally spend the night within 100 meters of each other.

CONCESSION LEASES. Authorize the operation of recreation-oriented services and facilities by the private sector, on BLM-administered lands, in support of BLM recreation programs. The concessionaire is authorized through a concession lease administered on a regular basis. The lease requires the concessionaire to pay fees to the BLM in exchange for the opportunity to carry out business activity. BLM Handbook H-2930-1, Recreation Permit Administration, provides consistent and explicit direction to supplement the Recreation Permit Administration Manual 2930 and regulations set forth in 43 CFR 2930.

CORE HABITAT (GRIZZLY BEAR). Areas more than .31 miles away from open or gated roads or high intensity human use areas. Generally core habitat is continuous secure blocks of land that have minimal fragmentation by roads, residential, agricultural and commercial areas.

Effective grizzly habitat contains an abundance of many kinds of natural foods, vegetal and animal, so the stochastic changes in the abundance of some food items are offset by the presence and availability of other items. Diversity also provides required resting, denning, and social areas and space.

CRITERIA POLLUTANT. EPA uses six “criteria pollutants” as indicators of air quality, and has established for each of them a maximum concentration above which adverse effects on human health may occur. These threshold concentrations are called National Ambient Air Quality Standards. The criteria pollutants are ozone, carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, particulate matter and lead.

CRUCIAL WINTER RANGE. A BLM definition that applies to elk and mule deer comprised of areas defined by Idaho Department of Fish and Game as “winter concentration areas” and “severe winter range:”

- **Winter Concentration Area:** That part of winter range where densities are at least 200 percent greater than the surrounding winter range density during the same period used to define winter range in the average five winters out of ten.
- **Severe Winter Range:** That part of the overall range where 90 percent of the individuals are located when the annual snowpack is at its maximum and/or temperatures are at a minimum in the two worst winters out of ten.

CUBIC FEET PER SECOND (CFS). As a rate of stream flow, a cubic foot of water passing a referenced section in 1 second of time. One cfs flowing for 24 hours will yield 1.983 acre-feet of water.

CULTURAL RESOURCES. Locations of human activity, occupation, or use. Cultural resources include archaeological, historic, or architectural sites, structures, or places with important public and scientific uses, and locations of traditional cultural or religious importance to specified social and/or cultural groups.

CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY. An inventory to assess the potential presence of cultural resources. There are three classes of surveys:

- **Class I.** An existing data survey. This is an inventory of a study area to (1) provide a narrative overview of cultural resources by using existing information, and (2) compile existing cultural resources site record data on which to base the development of the BLM's site record system.
- **Class II.** A sampling field inventory designed to locate, from surface and exposed profile indications, all cultural resource sites within a portion of an area so that an estimate can be made of the cultural resources for the entire area.
- **Class III.** An intensive field inventory designed to locate, from surface and exposed profile indications, all cultural resource sites in an area. Upon its completion, no further cultural resources inventory work is normally needed.

CUMULATIVE EFFECTS. The direct and indirect effects of a proposed project alternative's incremental impacts when they are added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable actions, regardless of who carries out the action.

DEN SITES (GRAY WOLF). In the Northern Rockies, wolf pups are born any time from late March to late April or possibly early May. Some particular dens or denning areas may receive traditional use by a wolf pack over time. Wolves are particularly sensitive to human activity near den sites and may abandon them if disturbed. Section 7 guidance from FWS indicates that activities or projects that occur within 1.6 km (1 mi) of an active wolf den site may negatively affect gray wolves.

DESIGNATED CRITICAL HABITAT (WHITE STURGEON). The designated critical habitat lies within the ordinary high-water lines on each bank, as defined for regulatory purposes, of the Kootenai River from approximately river mile 141.4, below Shorty's Island, to river mile 152.6, above the Highway 95 Bridge at Bonners Ferry. An interim court ordered rule (effective March 10, 2006) extended the critical habitat upstream to river mile 159.7.

DESIRED FUTURE CONDITION (DFC). The condition of BLM resources on a landscape scale that meet management objectives. It is based on ecological, social, and economic considerations during the land planning process. It is usually expressed as ecological status or management status of vegetation (species composition, habitat diversity, and age and size class of species) and desired soil qualities (soil cover, erosion, and compaction).

DIVERSITY. The relative abundance of wildlife species, plant species, communities, habitats, or habitat features per unit of area.

EASEMENT. Right afforded 'a person or agency to make limited use of another's real property for access or other purposes.

ELIGIBLE RIVER SEGMENT. A section of a river that qualifies for inclusion into the National Wild and Scenic River System through determination that it is free-flowing and with its adjacent land area possessing at least one river-related value considered to be outstandingly remarkable.

ENDANGERED SPECIES. A designation under the Endangered Species Act in which an individual species is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

EMERGENCY STABILIZATION. Emergency stabilization action to stabilize and prevent unacceptable degradation to natural and cultural resources, to minimize threats to life or property resulting from the effects of a fire, or to repair/replace/construct physical improvements necessary to prevent degradation of land or resources. Emergency stabilization actions must be taken within one year following containment of a wildland fire.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (EA). A concise public document prepared to provide sufficient evidence and analysis for determining whether to prepare an environmental impact statement or a finding of no significant impact. It includes a brief discussion of the need for the proposal, alternatives considered, environmental impact of the proposed action and alternatives, and a list of agencies and individuals consulted.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (EIS). A formal public document prepared to analyze the impacts on the environment of a proposed project or action and released for comment and review. An EIS must meet the requirements of NEPA, CEQ guidelines, and directives of the agency responsible for the proposed project or action.

ETHNOGRAPHIC RESOURCES. Cultural and natural features that are of significance to long-established Native American groups. These resources may include a specific object, a site or place, a landscape, or a natural resource.

EXISTING ROUTES. The roads, trails, or ways that are used by motorized vehicles (jeeps, all-terrain vehicles, motorized dirt bikes, etc.), mechanized uses (mountain bikes, wheelbarrows, game carts), pedestrians (hikers), and/or equestrians (horseback riders) and are, to the best of BLM's knowledge, in existence at the time of RMP/EIS publication.

FEDERAL LAND POLICY AND MANAGEMENT ACT OF 1976 (FLPMA). Public Law 94-579 signed by the President on October 21, 1976. Establishes public land policy for management of lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management. FLPMA specifies several key directions for the Bureau, notably (1) management be on the basis of multiple-use and sustained yield, (2) land use plans be prepared to guide management actions, (3) public lands be managed for the protection, development, and enhancement of resources, (4) public lands be retained in federal ownership, and (5) public participation be utilized in reaching management decisions.

FIELD OFFICE. A geographic portion of a BLM District that is the smallest administrative subdivision in the BLM.

FIRE REGIME. Periodicity and pattern of naturally occurring fires in a particular area or vegetative type, described in terms of frequency, biological severity, and area of extent.

FIRE REGIME CONDITION CLASS (FRCC). A classification of a vegetation community's variance or departure from historic fire conditions. Fire Condition Classes can be: (1) Fire Condition Class 1, representing low departure from historic fire regime; (2) Fire Condition Class 2, representing moderate departure from historic fire regime; or (3) Fire Condition Class 3, representing high departure from historic fire regime.

FOOTPRINT-ACRES. Refers to a single area or acreage within which some intervention, manipulation or treatment is/are performed.

FORAGE. All browse-and herbaceous foods that are available to grazing animals.

FOREST HEALTH. The condition in which forest ecosystems sustain sufficient complexity, diversity, resiliency, and productivity to provide for specified human needs and values (ICBEMP 2000).

Full Suppression Emphasis. Those actions as defined in the Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations (p. 10-2) as Initial Attack, Wildfire Suppression with Multiple Strategies and Control and extinguishment.

FUNCTIONAL-AT-RISK. Riparian/wetland areas are classified as functional at-risk when they are in functional condition but an existing soil, water, or vegetation attribute makes them susceptible to degradation.

GRAZING PREFERENCE. The total number of animal unit months of livestock use on public lands apportioned and attached to base property owned or controlled by a permittee. Some of the total grazing preference may have been suspended in past administrative actions. That portion of the grazing preference that is not suspended is the active grazing preference.

GRAZING SYSTEM. Scheduled grazing use and non-use of an allotment to reach identified goals or objectives by improving the quality and quantity of vegetation.

HABITAT. A specific set of physical conditions that surround a single species, a group of species, or a large community. In wildlife management, the major components of habitat are considered to be food, water, cover, and living space.

HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLAN (HMP). A written and approved activity plan for a geographical area which identifies habitat management activities to be implemented in achieving specific objectives of planning decisions.

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL. A substance, pollutant, or contaminant that, due to its quantity, concentration, or physical or chemical characteristics, poses a potential hazard to human health and safety or to the environment if released into the workplace or the environment.

HEW WOOD. Cut, felled pieces of wood.

HIGH-PRIORITY HABITAT AREA (SPALDING'S CATCHFLY-SILENE SPALDINGII). An area that includes suitable habitat and other BLM lands within 0.5 miles of a population. Other BLM lands identified as essential for recovery efforts may also be included, such as an experimental transplant area.

HISTORIC RANGE OF VARIABILITY (HRV). The range of conditions that are likely to have occurred prior to settlement of the project area by Euro-Americans (approximately the mid-1800's) which would have varied within certain limits over time (ICBEMP 2000).

HOG FUEL. An unprocessed mix of bark and wood fiber.

IMPACT. The effect, influence, alteration, or imprint caused by an action.

IMPAIRMENT. The degree to which a distance of clear visibility is degraded by man-made pollutants.

INVERTEBRATE. An animal lacking a backbone or spinal column.

KEY HABITAT AREAS (GRAY WOLF). Key wolf habitat areas include active den and rendezvous sites and big game crucial winter range.

LAND TREATMENT. Modifying physical soil and/or plant conditions with mechanical tools by treatments such as reseeding, brush control (chemical and mechanical), pitting, furrowing, water spreading, and ripping or sub-soiling.

LEASEABLE MINERALS. Those minerals or materials designated as leaseable under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 (as amended). They include coal, phosphate, asphalt, sulphur, potassium and sodium minerals, and oil and gas. Geothermal resources are also, leaseable under the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970 (as amended).

LENTIC. Pertaining to standing water such as lakes and ponds.

Limited Suppression Emphasis. Those actions as defined in the Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations as monitoring for a distance, monitoring on-site, confinement, monitoring plus contingency actions and monitoring plus mitigation actions.

LITHIC SITE. An archaeological site containing debris left from the manufacture, use, or maintenance of flaked stone tools.

LOCATABLE MINERALS. Minerals or materials subject to claim and development under the Mining Law of 1872, as amended. Generally includes metallic minerals such as gold and silver, and other materials not subject to lease or sale (some bentonites, limestone, talc, some zeolites, etc.). Whether or not a particular mineral deposit is locatable depends on such factors as quality, quantity, mineability, demand, and marketability.

LONG-TERM EFFECT. The effect could occur for an extended period after implementation of the alternative. The effect could last several years or more.

MANAGEMENT SITUATIONS 1-5 (GRIZZLY BEAR). Management situations further describe BMUs by defining specific grizzly bear population and habitat conditions and management direction. Management Situation 1 areas are grizzly bear population centers with very high conservation emphasis. Management Situation 5 is the least restrictive. Management situations 1-5 are described in detail in the Interagency Grizzly Bear Guidelines.

MECHANICAL VEGETATION TREATMENT. Includes mowing, chaining, chopping, drill seeding, and cutting vegetation to meet resource objective. Mechanical treatments generally occur in areas where fuel loads or invasive species need to be reduced prior to prescribed fire application; when fire risk to resources is too great to use naturally started wildland fires or prescribed fires; or where opportunities exist for biomass utilization or timber harvest. Examples include:

- Mountain Shrub areas adjacent to Wildland Urban Interface areas.
- Crucial wildlife habitat.
- Aspen/Conifer cover types in which the harvest or thinning of trees may be desirable.

MECHANIZED USES. Equipment that is mechanized, including but not limited to mountain bikes, wheelbarrows, and game carts.

MINERAL ENTRY. Claiming public lands (administered by the BLM) under the Mining Law of 1872 for the purpose of exploiting minerals. May also refer to mineral exploration and development under the mineral leasing laws and the Mineral Sale Act of 1947.

MINERAL MATERIALS. Common varieties of sand, building stone, gravel, clay, moss rock, etc., obtainable under the Minerals Act of 1947, as amended.

MINIMIZE. To reduce to the smallest possible amount, extent, size, or degree as is feasible from a technical or management standpoint.

MINING LAW OF 1872. Provides for claiming and gaining title to locatable minerals on public lands. Also referred to as the “General Mining Laws” or “Mining Laws.”

MITIGATION. Alleviation or lessening of possible adverse effects on a resource by applying appropriate protective measures or adequate scientific study. Mitigation may be achieved by avoidance, minimization, rectification, reduction, and compensation.

MODIFY. To “modify” a management activity could have a wide range of site-specific actions, ranging from eliminating the activity, to changing seasonal use, to minor operational changes, to meet the intent of a specific conservation measure or its implementing action.

MOTORIZED VEHICLES OR USES. Vehicles that are motorized, including but not limited to jeeps, all-terrain vehicles (all-terrain vehicles, such as four-wheelers and three-wheelers), and trail motorcycles or dirt bikes.

MULTIPLE-USE. Management of the various surface and subsurface resources so that they are jointly utilized in the manner that will best meet the present and future needs of the public, without permanent impairment of the productivity of the land or the quality of the environment.

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT OF 1969 (NEPA). Public Law 91-190. Establishes environmental policy for the nation. Among other items, NEPA requires federal agencies to consider environmental values in decision-making processes.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES (NRHP). A listing of architectural, historical, archaeological, and cultural sites of local, state, or national significance, established by the Historic Preservation Act of, 1966 and maintained by the National Park Service.

NATURALNESS. Refers to an area that “generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with, the imprint of man’s work substantially unnoticeable” (Set 2[c] of the Wilderness Act of 1964).

NEED FOR CHANGE TOPICS. Resources and land uses initially identified by the BLM that require new management direction to address current laws, regulations and policies, or to respond to changes in conditions, such as increased recreational demand.

NOXIOUS WEED- Any plant species which when established is or may become destructive and difficult to control by ordinary means. The main differences between a common weed and a noxious weed are: the noxious weed's high capacity for destruction and the extreme difficulty in controlling or eradicating the invading species.

OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE (OHV). A general term referring to any motorized vehicle capable of operating on roads, trails, or designed areas that are not maintained. These include motorcycles, all-terrain vehicles, dune buggies, and four-wheel-drive vehicles.

OFF-ROAD VEHICLE DESIGNATIONS. Public lands designated for off-highway vehicle use. Lands in the planning area are designated as open, limited, or closed for OHV use.

- **Open.** Designated areas and trails where off-road vehicles may be operated (subject to operating regulations and vehicle standards set forth in BLM Manuals 8341 and 8343). For the purposes of the RMP/EIS, an “open area” is defined as an area where all types of motorized vehicles (jeeps, all-terrain vehicles, motorized dirt bikes, etc.) and mechanized uses (mountain bikes, wheelbarrows, game carts) are allowed to travel freely at all times, anywhere in the area, on roads or cross country, subject to the operating regulations and vehicle standards set forth in 43 CFR, subparts 8341 and 8342.
- **Limited.** Designated areas and trails where the use of off-road vehicles is subject to restrictions such as limiting the number or types of vehicles allowed, dates and times of use (seasonal restrictions), limiting use to existing roads and trails, or limiting use to designated roads and trails. Under the designated roads and trails designation, use would be allowed only on roads and trails that are signed for use. Combinations of restrictions, such as limiting use to certain types of vehicles during certain times of the year, are possible. For the purposes of this RMP/EIS, a “limited area” is an area where motorized and mechanized travel is restricted to designated routes, unless otherwise noted. Off-road, cross-country travel is prohibited in limited areas. Some existing routes may be closed in limited areas.
- **Closed.** Designated areas and trails where the use of off-road vehicles is permanently or temporarily prohibited. Emergency use of vehicles is allowed. Use may be allowed for other reasons; however

such use shall be made only with the approval of the authorized officer. For the purposes of this RMP/EIS, a “closed area” is where motorized and mechanized use is prohibited in all locations at all times.

OUTSTANDING NATURAL AREA. Public lands that are either congressionally or administratively designated based on their exceptional, rare, or unusual natural characteristics.

OVERSTORY. That portion of a plant community consisting of the taller plants on the site; the forest or woodland canopy.

OZONE (O₃). One of the six “criteria” pollutants for which the U.S. EPA established National Ambient Air Quality Standards.

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES. The physical remains or other physical evidence of plants and animals preserved in soils and sedimentary rock formations. Paleontological resources are important for correlating and dating rock strata and for understanding past environments, environmental change, and the evolution of life.

PARTICULATE MATTER (PM). One of the six “criteria” pollutants for which the U.S. EPA established National Ambient Air Quality Standards. Particulate matter is defined as two categories, fine particulates, with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 micrometers (PM₁₀) or less, and fine particulates with an aerodynamic diameter of 2.5 micrometers or less (PM_{2.5}).

PASSENGER VEHICLE. Two-wheel-drive, low-clearance vehicles.

PATENT. A grant made to an individual or group conveying fee simple title to selected public lands.

PATENTED CLAIM. A claim on which title has passed from the federal government to the mining claimant under the Mining Law of 1872.

PLANNING AREA. The geographical area for which land use and resource management plans are developed and maintained. The planning area for this RMP is about 96,732 acres of BLM land administered by the Coeur d’Alene Field Office.

PLANNING ISSUES. Concerns, conflicts, and problems with the existing management of public lands. Frequently, issues are based on how land uses affect resources. Some issues are concerned with how land uses can affect other land uses, or how the protection of resources affects land uses.

POINT SOURCE DISTURBANCES (GRIZZLY BEAR). This includes point source disturbances (e.g., helicopter logging, mining, vegetative treatments, etc.) and sources of indirect mortality which brings bears and people into conflict such as road use, land development and recreation.

POPULATION (SPALDING’S CATCHFLY-SILENE SPALDINGII). Refers to all *S. spaldingii* plants that occur within a specific geographic area. A population can be made up of scattered plants or one or more occurrences generally within one mile of each other.

POPULATION (WATER HOWELLIA). Refers to all water howellia plants that occur within a specific geographic area. A population can be made up scattered plants generally within one mile of each other.

PRESCRIBED FIRE TREATMENTS (PRESCRIBED BURN). A pre-planned, management-ignited fire designed to meet specific resource objectives, such as reducing fuel loads, preparing a site for chemical treatment or seeding, or promoting vegetation regeneration. Prescribed fires are useful for reducing fuel loads and providing or promoting vegetation regeneration. Prescribed fires can be performed anywhere that specific fire prescriptions can be met and fire risks to resources are mitigated after site-specific planning and

NEPA analysis. Prescribed fires may be used to reduce undesirable species and fire hazard in Low-elevation Shrub areas, to reduce conifer encroachment into decadent aspen stands and rejuvenate mid-elevation shrub.

PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION. Non-motorized and undeveloped types of outdoor recreation.

PROBABLE SALE QUANTITY (PSQ). The allowable harvest level that can be maintained without decline over the long term if the schedule of harvests and regeneration are followed. A PSQ is not a commitment to offer for sale a specific level of timber volume every year.

PROPER FUNCTIONING CONDITION (PFC). Riparian-wetlands function properly when adequate vegetation, landform, or large woody debris is present to dissipate stream energy associated with high water flows. The functioning condition of these areas is influenced by geomorphic features, soil, water and vegetation.

PROPOSED SPECIES. A species proposed for listing as endangered or threatened under the Endangered Species Act.

PUBLIC LAND. Any land and interest in land (outside of Alaska) owned by the United States and administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the BLM.

RAPTOR. Bird of prey with sharp talons and strongly curved beaks, e.g. hawks, owls, vultures, eagles.

RECLAMATION. Returning disturbed lands to a form and productivity that will be ecologically balanced and in conformity with a predetermined land management plan.

RECOVERY ZONES (GRIZZLY BEAR). The recovery plan defines recovery zones as the area in each grizzly bear ecosystem (i.e. Selkirk and Cabinet-Yaak) within which the population and habitat criteria for achievement of recovery will be measured.

RECREATION OPPORTUNITY SPECTRUM (ROS). One of the existing tools for classifying recreation environments (existing and desired) along a continuum ranging from primitive, low-use, and inconspicuous administration to urban, high-use, and a highly visible administrative presence. This continuum recognizes variation among various components of any landscape's physical, social and administrative attributes; and resulting descriptions (of existing conditions) and prescriptions (of desired future conditions) define recreation setting character.

RECREATION SETTING CHARACTER CONDITIONS. The distinguishing recreational qualities of any landscape, objectively defined along a continuum ranging from primitive to urban landscapes, expressed in terms of the nature of the component parts of its physical, social and administrative attributes. These recreational qualities can be both classified and mapped. This classification and mapping process should be based on variation that either exists (i.e., setting descriptions) or is desired (i.e., setting prescriptions) among component parts of the various physical, social, and administrative attributes of any landscape. The recreation opportunity spectrum is one of the existing tools for doing this.

RECREATION SETTINGS. The collective, distinguishing attributes of landscapes that influence, and sometimes actually determine, what kinds of recreation opportunities are produced.

RECREATION-TOURISM MARKET. Recreation-tourism visitors, affected community residents, affecting local governments and private sector businesses, or other constituents and the communities or other places where these customers originate (local, regional, national, or international). Based on analysis of supply and demand, land use plans strategically identify primary recreation-tourism markets for each SRMA—destination, community, or undeveloped.

RECREATION USE PERMITS. Authorizations for use of developed facilities that meet the fee criteria established by the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1964, as amended or subsequent authority (such as the pilot fee demonstration program). Recreation Use Permits are issued to ensure that US residents receive a fair and equitable return for the use of those facilities to help recover the cost of construction, operation, maintenance, and management of the permits.

RENDEZVOUS SITES (GRAY WOLF). Rendezvous sites-- especially the first one--may receive traditional use by wolf packs. It is also the initial rendezvous site at which wolves appear most sensitive to prolonged or substantial human disturbances. Section 7 guidance from FWS indicates that activities or projects that occur within 1.6 km (1 mi) of an active wolf rendezvous site may negatively affect gray wolves.

REPORTABLE QUANTITY. The quantity of a hazardous material or substance that is considered reportable under CERCLA. Reportable quantities are 1 pound or greater, or an amount as established and listed at 40 CFR 302.4 or under section 111 of the Clean Water Act.

RESEARCH NATURAL AREA (RNA). A land management status which reserves the area for uses that are compatible with the resource of interest and research for which the area was designated. All RNAs are also ACECs and are designated using the ACEC process.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN (RMP). A land use plan that establishes multiple-use guidelines, and management objectives for a given planning area.

RESTORATION AREAS (FOR NESTING YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOOS). Areas identified by BLM where the riparian vegetative component is currently not meeting the needs of the species. These areas have the site potential for a multi-tiered, mature riparian forest—at the size described in the definition for suitable habitat—through passive or active management. For example, in some cases a restoration area may be an area where the understory shrub component is missing. In other cases, mature cottonwoods are absent in an area but young cottonwoods and willows are present with the potential to provide suitable habitat in the near future.

RESTORATION AREAS (BALD EAGLES). Areas identified by BLM within 1/2 mile of major water bodies that currently have site potential for riparian forest development to support riparian forest (i.e., cottonwood galleries) through passive or active management. See illustration under the definition of suitable habitat.

RIPARIAN. Situated on or pertaining to the bank of a river, stream, or other body of water. Normally describes plants of all types that grow rooted in the water table or sub-irrigation zone of streams, ponds, and springs.

RIPARIAN ZONE. An area encompassing riparian and adjacent vegetation.

ROADS. Vehicle routes that have been improved and maintained by mechanical means to ensure relatively regular and continuous use. (A way maintained strictly by the passage of vehicles does not constitute a road.)

ROADLESS. Refers to the absence of roads that have been constructed and maintained by mechanical means to ensure regular and continuous use.

ROUTES. A combination of roads, trails, or ways that are used by motorized vehicles (jeeps, all-terrain vehicles, motorized dirt bikes, etc.), mechanized uses (mountain bikes, wheelbarrows, game carts), pedestrians (hikers), and/or equestrians (horseback riders).

RUTTING. The result on routes and trails that occurs when the ground is too soft to support the weight of a vehicle and rider. This usually occurs when the ground is wet and soft. Ruts collect rainwater and runoff, keeping the trail wet. Ruts channel water, leading to trail erosion.

Glossary

SALINITY. Refers to the solids such as sodium chloride (table salt) and alkali metals that are dissolved in water.

SCOPING PROCESS. An early and open public participation process for determining the scope of issues to be addressed and for identifying the significant issues related to a proposed action.

SEEDING. Seeding is a vegetation treatment that includes the application of grass, forb, or shrub seed, either aerially or from the ground. In areas of gentle terrain, ground applications of seed are often accomplished with a rangeland drill. Seeding allows the establishment of native species or placeholder species and restoration of disturbed areas to a perennial-dominated cover type, thereby decreasing the risk of subsequent invasion by exotic annual grasses. Seeding would be used primarily as a follow-up treatment in areas where disturbance or the previously described treatments have removed exotic, annual grasses and their residue.

SERAL. The developmental phase of a forest stand with characteristic structure and plant species composition; typically, young-seral forest refers to seedling or sapling growth stages; mid-seral forest refers to pole or medium sawtimber growth stages; and mature or old-seral forests refer to mature and old-growth stages.

SHORT-TERM EFFECT. The effect occurs only during or immediately after implementation of the alternative.

SOLITUDE. The state of being alone or remote from habitations; isolation. A lonely or secluded place. Factors contributing to opportunities for solitude may include size, natural screening, topographic relief, vistas, physiographic variety, and the ability of the user to find a secluded spot.

SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA (SRMA). BLM administrative units established to direct recreation program priorities, including the allocation of funding and personnel, to those public lands where a commitment has been made to provide specific recreation activity and experience opportunities on a sustained yield basis. These areas usually require a high level of recreation investment and/or management.

SPECIAL RECREATION PERMITS. Authorizations that allow for recreational uses of public lands and related waters. Issued as a means to control visitor use, protect recreational and natural resources, and provide for the health and safety of visitors. Commercial Special Recreation Permits also are issued as a mechanism to provide a fair return for the commercial use of public lands.

SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES. Proposed, listed, and candidate species under the ESA, State-listed species, and BLM designated sensitive species (see BLM Manual 6840 - Special Status Species Policy).

STATIONARY SOURCE. Refers to a stationary source of emissions. PSD permits are required for major new stationary sources of emissions that emit 100 tons or more per year of CO, SO₂, NO₂, O₃, or particulate matter.

SUITABLE RIVER. A river segment found, through administrative study by an appropriate agency, to meet the criteria for designation as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers system, specified in Section 4(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES. Resources associated with wilderness that contributes to the quality of wilderness areas.

SUSTAINED YIELD. The achievement and maintenance in perpetuity of a high-level annual or regular periodic output of the various renewable resources of the public lands consistent with multiple use.

SWITCHBACKS. Zig-zags on a trail up or down a hill that are designed to lessen the trail's slope and to minimize erosion.

TERRESTRIAL. Living or growing in or on the land.

THREATENED SPECIES. Any species or significant population of that species likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range. Usually includes only those species that have been recognized and listed as threatened by federal and state governments, but may include species categorized as rare, very rare, or depleted

TIMBER. Standing trees, downed trees, or logs which are capable of being measured in board feet.

TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS. Salt, or an aggregate of carbonates, bicarbonates, chlorides, sulfates, phosphates, and nitrates of calcium, magnesium, manganese, sodium, potassium, and other cations that form salts.

TRADITIONAL CULTURAL PROPERTIES. A cultural property that is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places because of its association with a living community's cultural practices or beliefs that: (a) are rooted in that community's history; and (b) are important in maintaining the community's continuing cultural identity.

TRADITIONAL USE. Longstanding, socially conveyed, customary patterns of thought, cultural expression, and behavior, such as religious beliefs and practices, social customs, and land or resource uses. Traditions are shared generally within a social and/or cultural group and span generations. Usually traditional uses are reserved rights resulting from Treaty and/or Agreements with Native American groups.

TRESPASS. Any unauthorized use of public land.

UNDERSTORY. That portion of a plant community growing underneath the taller plants on the site.

UTILITY CORRIDOR. Tract of land varying in width forming passageway through which various commodities such as oil, gas, and electricity are transported.

VALID EXISTING RIGHTS. Legal interests that attach to a land or mineral estate that cannot be divested from the estate until that interest expires or is relinquished.

VEGETATION MANIPULATION. Planned alteration of vegetation communities through use of mechanical, chemical, seeding and or prescribed fire or Wildland Fire Use to achieve desired resource objectives.

VEGETATION RESPONSE UNIT. Aggregations of land having similar capabilities and potential for management.

VEGETATION TREATMENT. Modifications to the vegetative community designed to improve or enhance forest health (stand density reduction, stand conversions from undesired species compositions to desired species compositions, prescribed fire to enhance survival of mature and older trees, etc.) and/or extract forest products.

VEGETATION TREATMENT METHODS. There are five types of vegetation treatments that may be used; Wildland Fire Use, Prescribed Fire Treatments, Chemical, Mechanical, and Seeding.

VEGETATION TYPE. A plant community with immediately distinguishable characteristics based upon and named after the apparent dominant plant species.

VERTEBRATE. An animal having a backbone or spinal column.

VIEWSHED. The panorama from a given viewpoint that encompasses the visual landscape, including everything visible within a 360-degree radius.

VISITOR DAY. A visitor day represents one person using BLM-managed lands for all or part of one day. For example, if one person spent one night camping on public lands, it is counted as two visitor days.

VISUAL RESOURCES. The visible physical features on a landscape, (topography, water, vegetation, animals, structure-s, and other features) that comprise die scenery of the area.

VISUAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (VRM). The inventory and planning actions taken to identify visual resource values and to establish objectives for managing those values, and the management actions taken to achieve the visual resource management objectives.

VISUAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT CLASSES. VRM classes identify the degree of acceptable visual change within a characteristic landscape. A classification is assigned to public lands based on the guidelines established for scenic quality, visual sensitivity, and visibility.

- **VRM Class I.** This classification preserves the existing characteristic landscape and allows for natural ecological changes only. Includes congressionally authorized areas (wilderness) and areas approved through the RMP where landscape modification activities should be restricted.
- **VRM Class II.** This classification retains the existing characteristic landscape. The level of change in any of the basic landscape elements due to management activities should be low and not evident.
- **VRM Class III.** This classification partially retains the existing characteristic landscape. The level of change in any of the basic landscape elements due to management activities may be moderate and - evident.
- **VRM Class IV.** This classification provides for major modifications of the characteristic landscape. The level of change in the basic landscape elements due to management activities can be high. Such activities may dominate the landscape and be the major focus of viewer attention.
- **VRM Class V.** This classification applies to areas where the characteristic landscape has been so disturbed that rehabilitation is needed. Generally considered an interim short-term classification until rehabilitation or enhancement is completed.

VISUAL SENSITIVITY. Visual sensitivity levels are a measure of public concern for scenic quality and existing or proposed visual change.

WATERSHED. Topographical region or area delineated by water draining to a particular watercourse or body of water.

WILDERNESS. An area formally designated by Congress as a part of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS. Identified by Congress in the Wilderness Act of 1964, namely, size, naturalness, outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation, and supplemental values such as geological, archaeological, historical, ecological, scenic, or other features.

WILDERNESS STUDY AREA. Public lands that have been inventoried by the BLM, under the authority of Section 603 or Section 202 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act, and found to possess the required wilderness characteristics as defined in the Wilderness Act of 1964.

WILDFIRE. An unwanted fire that requires suppression.

WILDLAND FIRE. Any fire on the landscape, including a prescribed burn or wildfire.

WILDLAND FIRE USE (WFU). A pre-planned vegetation treatment that involves taking advantage of a naturally-ignited wildland fire in an area where fire would benefit resources. WFU would be conducted in specific areas needing treatment after a site-specific plan and NEPA analysis are completed and only if predetermined prescriptive parameters (e.g., weather/fire behavior) can be met. Until this planning and NEPA analysis are accomplished, wildland fires would be suppressed using an appropriate management response.

WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE (WUI): The line, area or zone where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels.

WINTER RANGE. An Idaho Department of Fish and Game definition that applies to elk and mule deer. That part of the overall range where 90 percent of the individuals are located during the average five winters out of ten from the first heavy snowfall to spring green-up, or during a site-specific period of winter.

WITHDRAWAL. An action that restricts the use of public land and segregates the land from the operation of some or all of the public land and mineral laws. Withdrawals are also used to transfer jurisdiction of management of public lands to other federal agencies.

WOLF HABITAT (GRAY WOLF). Wolf habitat includes key habitat features and lands that are seasonally occupied by prey species in sufficient densities to support wolves. Characteristics of high quality wolf habitat include low road densities, low human occurrence, and few sources of disturbance.

WOLF PACK TERRITORY (GRAY WOLF). The recovery plan defines territory as the geographic area an organism defends against others of the same species and/or other species by scent marking, vocalizations, fighting and/or other means. Territories are areas occupied by a wolf pack on a regular basis. Summer territories or home ranges are smaller than winter ranges; annual range up to several hundred sq km, but may be much smaller (<50 sq km).

WOODLANDS. Plant communities in which trees, often small and characteristically short-boled relative to their depths of crown, are present but form only an open canopy, the intervening areas being occupied by lower vegetation, commonly grass. Woodland forests contain major and minor forest products (or any wood fiber) that have, or may have, merchantability.